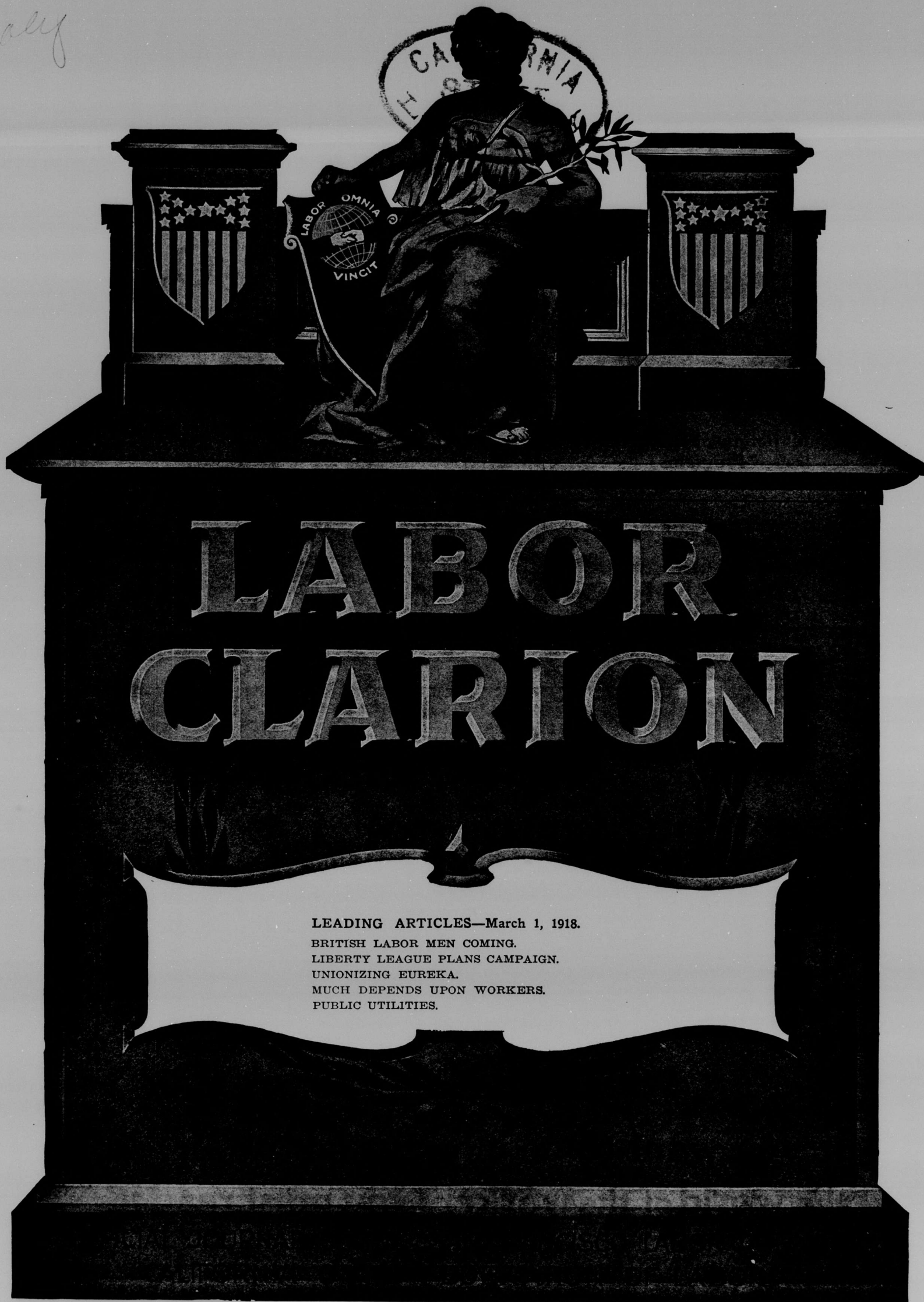


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LEADING ARTICLES—March 1, 1918.

BRITISH LABOR MEN COMING.  
LIBERTY LEAGUE PLANS CAMPAIGN.  
UNIONIZING EUREKA.  
MUCH DEPENDS UPON WORKERS.  
PUBLIC UTILITIES.



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## BRITISH LABOR MEN COMING.

Four extremely interesting British labor men are in the United States in response to an invitation from Samuel Gompers, and they will be in San Francisco about the middle of March. Arrangements are now being made for a large meeting to be addressed by them.

These four men are members of organized labor in England. They come from the heart of a labor movement in a land almost under the German guns. They come from where the war is.

These men are W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Charles Duncan, M. P., general secretary of the Workers' Union; Joshua Butterworth, of the Shipwrights' Union, and William Mosses, of the Patternmakers' Union. Mr. Mosses is secretary of the delegation.

A thousand questions come to mind when men like these come traveling through our country.

A thousand details lacking from your mental picture of the war come to mind and you try to gain from the visitors the information that will fill in the blank spaces for you.

All of these questions drive around two big points: What is the war really like? and How are the men and women "over there" standing the strain?

Nobody tries to gloss over the reality of war. War is hell. That's all there is to it. Hell bred in Germany.

Duncan so declared within a few hours after he had landed. He had never heard that General Sherman had made the characterization immortal and was intensely interested when told that the words were Sherman's. But Duncan said, "The war is hell. The Germans started it. Then let the Germans smell hell!"

Appleton had been in the trenches in Flanders shortly before he started for America. His description is graphic. If you're where Appleton happens to be on his American tour, ask him about the trenches. In Flanders much of the trenches are below sea level. "Water to your knees all the time," he says.

These men tell of hardship—bitter hardship. But never a word of weakening. No. Instead, the finest, sincerest, most determined defiance to autocracy that was ever voiced.

Prussianism is as wrong now as it ever was. There is now the same reason for destroying it that there was a year ago, two years ago, or at any time since Prussianism became a menace to world civilization. So, it must be destroyed. It must be done, no matter what the cost!

They are going without a lot of things in England—things that we haven't begun to feel a pinch on yet. To go for days without butter is not uncommon. "We had no butter in our house for two weeks at one time," said Appleton.

Over there they have actually got down to the serious business of making the cost of civil life as low as possible. The war has to be won. The business of the nation is to win it. The business of the nation is the business of every person in the nation.

Pacifists? Yes, they have them in England. There are some in each country. In England they are a small—very small—minority, according to the members of this mission.

They were told of some of the stories cabled to America concerning pacifist activities, stories that made pacifist activities and utterances loom large and important. They quickly put these matters in their proper light. Next time you see a story from England about pacifist activity,

take it with a grain of salt—or with several grains.

The British delegation will tour America. There are four men. They will separate and go about two and two. Almost every large city will have an opportunity to hear them. It is important that their message be given wide circulation. They have a big story to tell. They have the story of a big job being done well. The story of a great resolve, the story of a great willingness to sacrifice for the common good—and a story of fine understanding of America's part and appreciation of America's effort.

They spoke of the promised German drive. They say the German drive is not feared. "We have the guns. We are ready. We can hold the line until the Americans get into action." Not the slightest fear. Supreme confidence!

England's labor movement could scarcely have selected a finer delegation. These men come to talk as brothers to brothers. They know their own labor movement thoroughly. Some of them have been in America before. Appleton comes near qualifying as a globe trotter. And he has a mind that holds information—and knowledge. He throws out facts as an automatic rifle showers bullets. And on his facts he has built a vision. It is an interesting vision. He has two sons in the trenches. Victory for democracy is the groundwork of his vision—and of theirs.

Duncan, member of Parliament, is quick, shrewd, earnest. Mosses is huge of frame, with a face in which is written the story of toil and care. "Every relative I had in the war has been killed," he told me. Butterworth has the look of a fighter who has seen tough battles. You wouldn't go to Butterworth looking for compromise. You'd go to him to give up.

These men have not come from England to show us the weaknesses of our ways. They haven't come to "show us how." They have come to talk matters over, to give us the benefit of their experiences, to let us know that they are standing to their guns. They are here on invitation. They have facts that we need to have. From them we should learn a great deal. They know how men and women feel when they have gone through more than three years of war. They know what war means to industry. They know what war means to labor. They know what war means to the home.

It is inspiring to talk with these men. Their visit will make for solidarity, for determination. It will deepen a conviction that already grips the nation.

## LYNCH PRAISES NOLAN.

Upon his return last week from Washington, Robert Newton Lynch, vice-president and general manager of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in an interview with representatives of the press, said:

"California is most fortunate in having such representatives in Washington as Congressman John I. Nolan.

## "WHITE LUNCH" FEELING SAFE.

The suit for injunction of the White Lunch Company against the Culinary Joint Board, probably the last of the cases growing out of the 1916 culinary strike, was dismissed last Monday by Judge Van Fleet for want of prosecution. That, however, does not lift the boycott against the institution, wherefore members of organized labor should continue to stay away from the restaurants operated by the said company.

## UNIONIZING EUREKA.

That Eureka will soon be one of the best union cities in California, is the opinion of John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who was one of the principal speakers at the labor rally held under the auspices of the Eureka Trades and Labor Council last Saturday in connection with the launching of the first vessel turned out in the Rolph shipyards at Rolph City, a suburb of Eureka.

"Eureka is fast coming to the front as a good trade union city," says John A. O'Connell, "and for this much credit is due Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, who has set an example for the other employers of Eureka by employing only union men in his shipyards and paying them the union scale of wages and maintaining strictly union conditions. As a result, Mayor Rolph has no difficulty in securing all the workers he needs and they are contented and as a result give good service. The other employers are taking notice of conditions in the Rolph shipyards and some have already signified their intention of unionizing their plants. I predict that Eureka will soon be one of the best union cities in California and Mayor James Rolph will be largely responsible for bringing about the unionizing of that city."

Among other speakers at the labor rally were Daniel P. Haggerty, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; Daniel C. Murphy, president of the California State Federation of Labor, and Timothy A. Reardon, member of the Steam Fitters' Union and president of the Board of Public Works of San Francisco.

O'Connell reports that good work is being done in Eureka by J. True Wood, general organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, and James Grey, general organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who are organizing men employed by the big lumber corporations in and around Eureka, where conditions and wages have been a reproach to American civilization for many years past, and where employers have refused to employ any man known to have union affiliations.

## TO RETURN IN APRIL.

Paul Scharrenberg, lately appointed United States Commissioner of Conciliation, wires from Washington that he has been ordered to make a tour of the southwestern states, and that he will not visit San Francisco before the latter part of March or the first of April. Meanwhile, President Daniel C. Murphy is looking after the business of the office of the California State Federation of Labor.

## HUGHES GETS OVATION.

H. L. Hughes, Special Agent for the Department of Labor, was given an ovation at the close of his patriotic address before Carpenter's Union No. 483 on Monday night. The burden of Hughes' message to the carpenters was for them to do their utmost to help the Government win the war for democracy.

The Union paid \$45 in accident benefits to members who had been injured during the week.

## DEATH OF JOSEPH PALECKIE.

Last Sunday Joseph Paleckie of the Automobile Painters' Union died at his residence. Mr. Paleckie was a native of San Francisco, aged 52 years, and took an active part in the affairs of his organization for many years. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Garcino. The funeral was held on Wednesday last.



**LIBERTY LEAGUE PLANS CAMPAIGN.**

The California Trades Union Liberty League is planning an aggressive campaign against the attempt to place California in the list of "bone-dry" States.

The League, which is composed of representatives of a big majority of the labor unions throughout the State of California, is as much opposed to intemperance as are the most radical of prohibitionists. The League is an ardent advocate of temperance—temperance in all things—but it also believes in personal liberty and the right of every man and woman to decide for themselves what they shall eat, what they shall drink; what they shall wear and how and when and where they shall worship. In fact, as its name implies, the object of the League is to preserve liberty for all the people.

One of the motives actuating the Liberty League in its proposed campaign against statewide prohibition, is the fact that should the prohibitionists win their fight it would throw thousands of men and women out of employment.

This applies particularly to the brewers and maltsters, bartenders, beer bottlers, beer wagon drivers, boxmakers and sawyers, coopers, glass bottle blowers, waiters, etc., and thousands of laborers employed in the hopfields and vineyards of the State.

Many trade unionists, such as the brewers, beer bottlers, beer wagon drivers, bartenders, waiters and others have voluntarily assessed themselves \$4.00 each to build up a fund with which to finance the campaign against prohibition.

The League will shortly hold a meeting at which final plans for the campaign will be decided upon.

**LABOR WON'T BE "GOAT."**

Employers will not be permitted to make labor the "goat" because of any war plan delay, said President Gompers, at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Commerce.

The American Federation of Labor executive urged the committee to send representatives to visit ship yards and thus learn at first hand the actual conditions confronting the Government.

He said the laboring men of this country refuse to be blamed for delay in the Government's war program and that labor cannot be expected to maintain high efficiency unless the housing problem is immediately solved.

"Up to this minute," he declared, "not a single house has been built to accommodate a working man. You and I have a place where we can rest, but workmen who are drawn to a central point find no house there. They are put in stables or garages; sometimes they can not find even such shelter. I don't want to be the defender or critic of anyone, I merely speak for the laboring men of the country. Men come to positions and find they can not procure accommodations and must go elsewhere. Then there is the question of transportation in some places. It is necessary for men to get homes miles from their work. In some cities men must ride miles in crowded trolley cars, and in Philadelphia the trolley cars are jammed."

**JEFF DAVIS ENLISTS.**

The Laundry Workers' Union has been advised that Jeff Davis, "King of Hoboes," a union laundry worker, and famous as an organizer of migratory workers, well known in San Francisco, has enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

**COOKS PLAN DAY MEETINGS.**

For the benefit of those members employed at night, Cooks' Union No. 44 is planning to hold one meeting a month in the afternoon.

The Union is meeting with considerable success in establishing union conditions and wages in the downtown cafes.

**RUSHES TO AID KAISERISM.**

By A. M. Simons, of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

The national executive committee of the Prussianized Bolsheviks of America—operating under the title of the Socialist party—have once more dashed to the aid of their Yunker allies.

In the resolution unanimously adopted at a recent session and forwarded to the President of the United States, this executive committee demands that the United States disorganize its armies to talk peace while Germany is enabled to regain her strength for new offensive.

This resolution marks a sudden change of front. For a year or more before the United States got into the war and every day since we have been told by these same people that the one thing needed was a detailed peace program to be announced by the allies. Now the resolution says, "To agree upon the details of peace is impossible" and "the statement of details and conditions is futile."

In other words, it makes no difference what kind of peace we have if only it is a German peace.

This sudden enthusiasm for the Russian Bolsheviks which has appeared in the Socialist party only since it has become the ally of Germany, either consciously or unconsciously, is what might have been expected.

It is only a continuation of the efforts that were begun at St. Louis to accomplish the impossible task of "building a bridge between Socialism and anarchy." This is what Trotsky is trying to do in his new book that the Socialist party is so enthusiastically circulating. In this book he gathers all the phrases of Marxism excepting those dealing with democracy.

With democracy the Russian Bolsheviks, like their American imitators, will have nothing to do. Whether in Prussia, Russia or America the anarchist and the Yunker always hate democracy.

This resolution of the executive committee of the Socialist party is a complete abandonment of socialism, an attempt to betray labor, democracy and their nation into the hands of anarchy and reaction.

**WHY JOHNSON'S WORRIED.**

Theodore Johnson, legal adviser for the San Francisco Labor Council, is very much worried. Johnson admits as much.

No, it's not his work or any grave legal question that is worrying Johnson. Neither is it domestic troubles, for Johnson lives in single blessedness.

It is something far more serious. It is something on his mind, in fact, on his head, that's worrying Johnson.

It's his hair.

Yes, that's it. If you don't believe it, listen to what Johnson himself has to say on the subject:

"Every day I look for a gray hair on my head. So far there is not one in sight. But I am afraid every time I look that I will find a gray one. It worries me. I suppose it's foolish, but it has been my ambition to reach the age of sixty years without having a gray hair."

Just how much longer Johnson will have to live before realizing his great ambition, we refuse to say. It would not be fair. However, the chances are all in his favor of realizing his fond hope.

**DON'T ANTICIPATE TROUBLE.**

While the Alaska Fishermen's Union has not yet been successful in negotiating its new working agreement and wage scale, calling for a material increase in wages, J. N. Hylen, secretary of the Union, declares that he does not anticipate any trouble in getting the employers to sign the proposed agreement. Hylen says that there yet remains three weeks in which to negotiate the agreement.

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**MUNICIPAL ORGAN RECITAL.**

Edwin H. Lemare's organ recitals at the Exposition auditorium, which have been interrupted by the Automobile Show, will be resumed Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, when a most attractive and unusual program will be given. In addition to six interesting numbers by the world-famous organist. Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, the dramatic soprano whose beautiful voice and gracious manner captivated ten thousand people on Christmas Eve, will sing "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise"; "Call Me No More," by Chas. Wakefield Cadman, and "Summer," by Chaminade. Mme. Jomelli's voice is well adapted to the Auditorium, which she can fill with perfect ease, and she will be accompanied by that sterling pianist, Fred Maurer, Jr.

That Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, one of the world's greatest singers so graciously sang for us at our Lincoln's Birthday Celebration was an act worthy of our strongest commendation and endorsement. To show our appreciation, would it not be a courtesy for every member of the Local Unions to attend the Municipal Organ Recital next Sunday afternoon in the Civic Auditorium, where Mme. Jomelli will again be heard in a number of her most beautiful songs? This opportunity to hear such a wonderful artist should not be missed.

Mme. Jomelli was formerly the leading prima donna of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Paris, Covent Garden and other Grand Operas and is considered by many authorities to be the only logical successor to Mme. Lilian Nordica. During last winter Mme. Jomelli made a most unusual record, her audiences during the season totaling over 400,000 people, indicating that she is rapidly becoming one of the most popular singers in America. This season, however, she has canceled all of her Eastern concerts on account of the present inconvenience of travel, and also owing to the fact that her husband has become connected with one of the large western powder manufactories. She will therefore make San Francisco her home during the greater part of the time. She arrived here just before Christmas and made her first appearance as soloist at the Christmas Eve celebration in the Civic Auditorium.

Lemare's selections will include Bach's Prelude and Fugue in D major; "Sylvine," from "La Farandole"; suite, by Dubois; Franz Liszt's wonderful tone picture, "Sposalizio;" the Andante from Haydn's Fourth Symphony in D major, and the Bridal Music from Wagner's "Lohengrin." He will also give his usual improvisation on a theme submitted by some musician in the audience. The admission fee will remain as usual, and enlisted men will be admitted free.

**UNDER FREEDOM'S FLAG.**

Pacifists in America announce plans for the holding of a national conference in New York in the immediate future.

They do this with the purpose of giving utterance to sentiments in opposition to America's course in the war.

They do this with the purpose of putting forth propositions that will be almost identical with propositions put forth by enemies of democracy.

They do this with the purpose of withholding all sentiments favorable to the American Government and to victory for America and the allies.

They do this while our soldiers are going into the trenches to risk their lives for liberty's cause.

Are there any pro-American organizations in Germany holding conventions of this kind at this time?

If all members of labor organizations would spend their earnings only for goods bearing the union label they would in a very short time be able to obtain the conditions they desire without being forced to strike to secure justice.

**MUCH DEPENDS UPON WORKERS.**

That the Government is depending largely upon the workers of America to win the war to make the world safe for democracy, is the declaration of H. L. Hughes, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, who, in addressing numerous gatherings of wage earners in San Francisco the past two weeks, spoke in part as follows:

"This war that we are engaged in, if won, is to be won by the workingmen of this country, by workmen upon ships, by all workmen who will render full service, and by the employer who gives his employees proper consideration.

"This war is to be won by the efforts of the employees and employers—the bone and sinew of this nation, as much as it is going to be won by our sons and brothers who are going into the trenches on the far-flung fighting line of France.

"The workman who refuses or fails to give his best endeavors to the accomplishment of this great victory, and that employer who fails or refuses to give his best co-operation in this supreme struggle, is rendering to the enemy—to that self-styled imperial judge of the destinies of the workmen of the world—to that selfish, soulless, ambitious hypocrite, the German Kaiser, the best possible aid that he could render in these trying times.

"The Department of Labor has full confidence that the majority of the workers are going to render the Government the fullest service possible at this time. The Department of Labor has sent me out to remind the workers that we are engaged in a war against autocracy. To say to the workmen of this nation that we are in a war against militarism, and that the efforts you put forth and the energies that you expend will determine the end of militarism on this earth.

"This is a war of autocracy and against the divine right of the people who want to live under a condition by which they can govern themselves. And men—you men—are going to be judged by the service that you render to your Government and to yourselves at this time.

"You workingmen are in this war that you may continue to have the right to express your own opinions, and you are willing to fight for those rights and for the right to live under a democratic form of government.

"Men, are you going to tell me that when people in a great democracy, such as ours, submit to all of the injustices that this great nation of ours has suffered at the hands of autocratic Germany to stay out of the war, are forced into such a war as we have been forced into, are going to render less than full service to our nation? They will not.

"The men of this nation—the workers of this nation—are determined that this war shall be won, and they are willing to pledge their lives and all that they have that it will be won, and the workmen of this nation and the people of this nation are willing to make every sacrifice, bear all hardships and burdens to the end that we may continue to live under a democratic form of government and be permitted to express our opinions and govern ourselves as a free nation and a free people.

"The workmen of this nation are going to stand shoulder to shoulder, and the fight that they will make will be just as hard a fight as will be made by our sons and brothers in actual combat in the trenches. Some of them will never come back, but every drop of blood shed will be shed that the end of autocracy may quicker come and the right of people to govern themselves may be made secure to every man."

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**FRIENDS OF DARKNESS ARE THEY.**

Some pacifists have just held a meeting in New York to talk about peace.

There were the usual peace gabblers in attendance.

And there was again this fact that stands out in almost every meeting of pacifists:

A large number of those most prominent in the peace talk were those most active in all attempts to disrupt the American labor movement.

It is noteworthy that in every gathering of pacifists there are to be found the enemies of labor.

The labor secessionist is almost sure to be a pacifist. The American Maximalist—the ultra-rampaging revolutionist who dreams about red clouds while he fights every practical move forward—is almost sure to be a pacifist.

The enemies of progress oppose this war because it is a war of progress.

And the little groups of pacifists that meet here and there may take what consolation they may find in being among the world's most unseeing reactionists.

**MURRAY RETURNS.**

D. J. Murray, president of the California Federation of Butchers, has just returned from Los Angeles, where he went in an effort to have the employers of that city observe some of the conditions established by the federal Government. He is pleased with the results obtained, though some of the employers in the southern city refused to comply with his desires. Later he will make another effort with them.

**"JOIN RESERVE AND WAIT."**

The campaign for voluntary enlistments in the public service reserve of the Department of Labor should not be construed as a call for men for immediate employment, says Secretary of Labor Willson, who urges these volunteer workers to wait for orders after they have joined the reserve.

"Great confusion and hardship may result," he said, "from the mistaken belief that the shipyards are asking for men to come in great numbers and without regard to their qualifications. The shipyards are going to need a great number of men, especially skilled to work with certain tools. The need for such men will develop and broaden as the work progresses. The purpose of the reserve is to enable the shipyards to get just the kind of men they want when they want them and it wants every working man to stick to his present job until the department of labor tells him when and where he is wanted. The registration of a large reserve is necessary that the department may get men of requisite skill and avoid putting any unfair burden on any employer or industry."

**OPPOSE STOCKHOLDERS' PAY.**

In opposing the government's plan to pay railroad stockholders a dividend that will equal the average dividend for the last three years, United States Senator Johnson of California drew this parallel:

"Where is the man who would have suggested that we pay the men we are to send to the trenches a sum equal to the average of their last three years' earnings. He would have been laughed to scorn on this floor."

**BAKERS WOULD SAVE MONEY.**

In advocating the elimination of night work in bake shops, L. Martin, business representative of the Bakers' Union, says that a number of master bakers in this city told him that daylight baking would mean a saving to them in light bills of at least \$250 per month each.

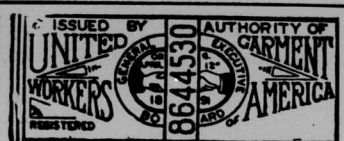
Now that daylight delivery of bread has been made compulsory in San Francisco by Ralph P. Merritt, Food Administrator for California, Martin is hopeful that the elimination of night work in bake shops will shortly be established.

As a result of Martin's agitation for daylight baking, the movement has been taken up by the International Bakers' Union and a nation-wide agitation started.

**WORKERS BARELY EXIST.**

Charges that men and women employed by Chicago packers are overworked, underpaid, cursed by foremen and driven like cattle, was made by trade unionists in testifying before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler in the stock yards' wage arbitration. Fifty per cent of these workers do not live—they just exist, and just do exist decently—it was stated. There are eighteen different nationalities employed. Witnesses described the working day of a stock yard laborer. He left his home at 5 a. m.; worked all day in wet, filthy, or at least unpleasant surroundings, and returned to his family at 8 or 9 o'clock at night.

Organized labor should patronize organized labor. The only way to do this is to buy no goods unless they bear the union label.



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**UNION LABEL BREAD.**

By Emil G. Buehrer.

It is a noteworthy fact that the Union Label of the Bakery Workers is conspicuous by its absence in San Francisco. Apparently the union men here do not realize just how much the Union Label on bread could accomplish for the Bakery Workers and Drivers and Salesmen.

In San Jose, only 50 miles south of San Francisco, all bread sold bears the union label, and yet, labor in San Jose does not boast of being as thoroughly organized as in San Francisco. The same is true of Chicago, Cincinnati, Washington, D. C., St. Louis and Kansas City. In each of these cities there is a lively demand for union label bread, and as a direct result of this sanitary and working conditions in the baking industry have been greatly improved.

At the present time the one great eyesore to the organized Bakery Workers, and Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen of San Francisco is the working conditions existing in the so-called Latin bakeries. Here the Padrone system still obtains. The employees as a rule are compelled to board with the employer. Sanitary conditions are bad. I have it on good authority that in some places ferment barrels, in which the sour dough ferments, the base of all French bread, is kept, are allowed to get into a filthy condition. The bakers sleep in the bakery on empty flour sacks, baking their bread in the day, then snatching a few hours sleep on these sacks and using the cover of darkness to deliver their product. Much additional evidence could be cited, but space forbids. This is merely brought to the attention of the Trade Unionists of San Francisco, to show that bread baked under these conditions cannot possibly be wholesome or fit for human consumption.

Moreover the unorganized condition of the Latin bakery workers is a menace to the organized Bakery Workers, Drivers and Salesmen. If their conditions obtained by years of patient and persistent work are to be preserved at all, these Latin bakery workers must be organized. Every trades unionist in San Francisco can help this work by demanding and insisting the Union Label on bread.

At present two small bakeries are using the Union Label. They are the "Berlin" at 25th and Mission streets, and "Scherers," at 18th and Connecticut streets. The Bakery Workers also expect to have some of the large shops using the Union Label soon. A constant demand by local trades unionists all along the line will help the Bakery Workers to establish their label here.

**MOLDERS INCREASE MEMBERSHIP.**

The membership of Molders' Union No. 164 has greatly increased during the present month, there having been sixty-two admitted on transfer cards sixteen by initiation and four by reinstatement within the past month.

The local union has caused to be inserted in its International Union Journal for the current month the following announcement concerning conditions in and around San Francisco:

"Business fair. Molders in demand. Wages \$5.80 per day of eight hours."

It is the first time in the history of the local Molders' Union that it has given publicity to the fact that molders are in demand.

**SYMPATHY FOR MRS. NOLAN.**

Hannah Nolan, member of the Laundry Workers' Union and industrial inspectress for the Board of Health, has the sympathy of trade unionists in the death of her sister, Anastasia Heathcote, on Saturday last. The funeral, which was held from St. Phillip's Church, was largely attended by representatives of organized labor, and the floral tributes were many and beautiful. The body was interred in Holy Cross Cemetery.

**STRIKEBREAKERS DEMAND RIGHTS.**

Even strikebreakers, of whom Dr. Elliott, former president of Harvard university, referred to as "heroes," reject the decision of the United States supreme court in the Hitchman case. This decision made last December against the United Mine Workers, held that where an employer secured an agreement with his workers not to join a union while in his employ, he would be granted an injunction against trade unionists if they were suspicioned of attempting to "break" this contract.

The decision is a notification to anti-union employers to secure contracts with their strikebreakers and federal courts will do the rest.

The Crown Willamette Paper Company was one of the first concerns in the country to act on this hint, but the company now discovers that even strikebreakers will not surrender their constitutional right to join a union and it has abandoned the judicial union smashing plan.

The new contract is a decidedly milk-and-water affair and is as follows:

"The undersigned hereby accepts employment with the Crown Willamette Paper Company for work in the mills of said company situated either in Washington or Oregon, with knowledge that in accepting such employment he intends to work in your mills in lieu of former employees, or others who are now on a strike or about to go on a strike, and the undersigned voluntarily accepts such employment with knowledge of said facts. The undersigned intends to work in said mills as long as his services are satisfactory to the paper company and not merely during the period of any strike of former employees of said mills."

**SETTLE DIFFERENCES.**

The long-standing jurisdictional dispute between the Retail Delivery Wagon Drivers' Union and the Retail Grocery Clerks' Union is a thing of the past, according to W. G. Desepte, business agent of the Clerks' Union, who says that the two organizations involved have come to an understanding and in the future will work together harmoniously.

The membership of the Grocery Clerks' Union is steadily increasing, many initiations being a feature of each meeting of the union, which is also making an active campaign to organize the women employed in the grocerterias, delicatessen and basket stores.

**WARNING BY TREASURY.**

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo warns the public against claim agents who offer to assist survivors of men in the army and navy in collecting from the Government's bureau of war risk insurance.

"The greed of those who would prey upon the misfortunes of the survivors of a gallant American soldier or sailor, cannot be condemned too severely," said Secretary McAdoo.

"I wish to inform all persons who desire to claim compensation or insurance benefits that the employment of attorneys or claim agents is unnecessary and inadvisable, and that the Treasury Department is anxious to help them to avoid the needless expense which the employment of such persons involves."

**GET WAGE INCREASE.**

The International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, District No. 4, has negotiated a new working agreement and wage scale, effective April 1, 1918, which calls for an increase in wages of cranemen of \$20 per month; of firemen \$15 per month; of engineers \$25 per month; of watchmen \$15 per month. The agreement also calls for an eight-hour day, with time-and-one-half for overtime and double pay for work on Sundays and holidays.

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

**SECURE AND PROFITABLE**

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

**Humboldt Savings Bank**

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

**DON'T PATRONIZE**

THE PRODUCTS OF THE NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

The Independent Cracker Co.  
The American Biscuit Co.  
The Standard Biscuit Co.  
The Mutual Biscuit Co.  
The California Biscuit Co.

By purchasing the products of these firms you are protecting UNION LABOR and HOME INDUSTRY.

By CRACKER BAKERS, LOCAL No. 125  
Cracker Packers, Auxiliary to Local No. 125.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Assets . . . . .	\$63,314,948.04
Deposits . . . . .	60,079,197.54
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	2,235,750.50
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	272,914.25
Number of Depositors . . . . .	63,907



# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1918.

Some, self-deceived, who think their lust of gold  
Is but a love of fame, this maxim hold,  
"No fortune is enough, since others rate  
Our fortune worth proportioned to a large  
estate."—Horace.

Home garden planting time is now at hand,  
the ground is in condition, and if the cost of  
living is to be kept within the reach of the  
workers home gardening must be extensively  
indulged in by them. It is estimated that Cali-  
fornians last year produced five million dollars  
worth of products in this way. This year they  
should make it ten millions.

The present National Administration has made  
it possible for the packing house employees  
to have a voice in fixing the conditions under  
which they labor, something that has been de-  
nied them for years, and it is not improbable  
that before many months the great steel plants  
of the country will be placed in a similar po-  
sition. The workers are progressing at a rapid  
rate and the end is not yet.

That there is no shortage of labor, even  
among skilled labor, in this section of the coun-  
try is daily being demonstrated by both the  
Federal and State Labor Bureaus. When orders  
come in for mechanics they are promptly filled,  
which would not be the case if a shortage ex-  
isted. The alleged farmers who are screeching  
about a shortage can also be furnished all the  
help they need. So much noise has been made  
by greedmongers about a shortage of labor that  
many honest persons really believe there is some  
foundation for the assertion, but such is not  
the case. There is no need whatever for ex-  
citement over the situation.

The indications are that one of the greediest  
and most detestable grafting concerns in the  
United States is located right here on San Fran-  
cisco Bay and known as the Forrest Forge  
Company. This concern is accused of substitut-  
ing inferior steel for the first-class steel its  
contract called for for shipbuilding for the Gov-  
ernment. Think of the meaning of such an act!  
It means that this concern was willing to sacrifice  
the lives of the men who are defending the  
nation! It means that the very safety of the  
nation itself is of but minor consideration when  
placed on the scales alongside of profits for these  
greedy mortals. This is one of the very vicious  
species of treason against one's country, and  
such a crime ought to be punished in proportion  
to its enormity.

## -:- Public Utilities -:-

Theodore P. Shonts, the New York traction magnate, who married his start  
in the financial world, is sending out printed copies of a speech he delivered  
before the Detroit Board of Commerce, the title of which is "The Old Order  
Changeth, Giving Place to the New." Among the candid remarks he made to  
his fellow financiers is this:

"Far be it from me to oppose government regulation. There is no doubt  
whatever that public utilities should, in the interest of the public, be regulated,  
and I recognize that such regulations must have due regard for the state of  
public opinion. Likewise, I should be the last to suggest that there have not  
been many evils in the management of public utilities in the past, the publication  
of which has alienated public sympathy and created a state of public mind mak-  
ing it exceedingly difficult to regulate utilities with proper regard to the simple  
business problems involved."

It will be noted that he says "the publication of which has alienated public  
sympathy." The publication of the facts, the giving to the general public of  
information as to how the people were being robbed by the public service  
corporations is the thing that hurts, and sent the grafters scrambling to gain  
control over the means of publication in order to prevent other and more damag-  
ing exposures, and this finally led to strict regulation and eventually will likely  
lead to direct public ownership of public utilities throughout the country.

Again he is frank when he says:

"While the city has a many-sided interest in an efficient and satisfactory  
transportation system, the capital which provides these facilities, is necessarily  
impersonal and can have regard only to the return which is earned upon that  
capital and the promise which is afforded of the safety of the investment."

This is, of course, the absolute truth concerning privately owned public  
utilities, but such candor will not please the powers that control the privately  
owned street railway lines in this city, because we have as president of the local  
concern a man who poses as a public-spirited citizen, and who is continually  
endeavoring to convince the people of San Francisco that he has constantly in  
mind the interests and welfare of the general public, while at the same time he  
opposes every scheme advanced to do something of real tangible value for this  
same public in the line of transportation improvements, either by his corporation  
or by the municipality itself.

That Shonts of the New York system is just as hypocritical as our local  
magnate is made evident by the following statement, taken in connection with  
the bitter fight he waged against the street railway employees of the metropolis  
about a year ago. He now say:

"If our democratic institutions and form of government are to endure, labor  
and capital must get together and work out their joint salvation. Many of the  
destructive and uneconomical statutes now on the books must be repealed. Labor  
and capital, working hand in hand, must see this. There must be a more equal  
division of profits and sharing of responsibilities and obligations by labor and  
capital. Production must be increased. To restrict the output of labor reduces  
our productivity and diminishes our wherewithal to compensate labor, hence  
the limitation of production is premised on an economically wrong principle."

It is more than probable that Shonts has no more desire to deal fairly with  
labor now than he had a year ago, but, like Charles M. Schwab, he sees the  
handwriting on the wall and is frightened by the constantly increasing power  
of the organized workers and believes the best thing for him and his kind to do  
is to seem to be friendly to the workers, and in this way delude them into the  
idea that greed is dead and that capital is now ready to work harmoniously and  
fairly with labor. Labor, however, is awake and will keep a watchful eye on  
greed wherever it is found.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Samuel Gompers has repeatedly refused to take part in peace meetings of labor representatives of the various nations because he realizes fully that the German Kaiser will recognize nothing but force, and any peace plan that would be acceptable to him now would be one which conceded the spoils of victory to the German Imperial Government. There must, therefore, be no peace proposals until that government is willing to admit failure in its war aims, and it will make no such admissions until it has been thoroughly defeated. It is a big job, but one that the American people will surely finish. Gompers can see ahead and he can not be easily trapped.

If your income is taxable—and it must be a modest one to escape taxation under the War Revenue Act of October 3, 1917—don't wait to be notified that you must pay an income tax. The Government is not required to seek the taxpayers. The taxpayer must seek the Government. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has extended the time for filing income and excess profits returns from March 1 to April 1, 1918. You may file your return any time before April 1st, but if you wait until April 2nd, you are subject to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 50 per cent of the amount of tax due.

The treasury of the United States has a great deal of money to raise and it can not be raised by bankers alone, says Secretary McAdoo. The banks of this country can not alone sustain America's needs in this war and extend to our allies the essential aid which they must have to continue the war. The rich of this country can not do it alone; the men of this country can not do it alone; the women of this country can not do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determined to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

April 1, 1918, is the final day allowed under the Federal Income Tax law for the filing of Federal Income Tax returns. Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wardell estimates that there are 165,000 persons in his district, which includes forty-eight counties in Northern California and all of the State of Nevada, affected by the requirements of the new law. With thirty workable days between now and the final day of reckoning, fully 135,000 must make their return to the government or suffer the consequences. The Internal Revenue force in the San Francisco office is preparing for a big rush during the next thirty days, but is sure the situation can be handled without confusion if all who have not made returns begin to file at once. Failure to meet the income requirements within the allotted time means penalties, fines and imprisonment or both. Collector Wardell points out that the responsibility for making income tax returns rests with all unmarried individuals whose net income for 1917 was \$1,000, and all married men whose income was \$2,000 or over, and warns that the government will be alert for evaders. "The man who tries to get out of paying his just income tax," says Collector Wardell, "is just as much a slacker as the man who seeks to evade military service, if the law says he should serve."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Teacher—Henry, if you had three apples and some one gave you five more, what would you have?

Henry—I guess I'd have a pain in my stomach.—Chicago "News."

Two young women were engaged in a rather heated argument as to the meaning of "circumstantial evidence" when old Zeb, their negro servant, poked his woolly head in at the door. He was immediately besieged to give his opinion on the matter in question.

"De way Ah und'stand it, f'um de way it's been 'splained to me," announced the old man, "circumstantial evidence is de fedders dat you leaves lyin' round!"—Kansas City "Bar Monthly."

"Mabel," queried the caller of the minister's little daughter, "does your father ever preach the same sermon twice?"

"Yes, I think he does," replied Mabel, "but he talks loud and soft in different places each time, so it doesn't sound the same to outsiders."—Indianapolis "Star."

An Atlantic Port, February 9—Caught in ice floes and her sides crushed in fore and aft, the Spanish steamer Serantes, outbound with a cargo of grain and flour, was beached in the outer harbor yesterday to prevent her from singing.—"New York Evening Mail."

"I told Henrietta that I was proud to see her vote just like a man," said Mr. Meekton.

"Did that please her?"

"No. The choice of phrase was unfortunate. She said that if she couldn't vote better than a man there would have been no need of her troubling about the ballot in the first place."—Washington Star."

A New York lawyer tells of a conversation that occurred in his presence between a bank president and his son who was about to leave for the West, there to engage in business on his own account.

"Son," said the father, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon your mind: Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."

"Yes, father," said the young man.

"And by the way," added the graybeard, "I would advise you to read up a little on corporation law. It will amaze you to discover how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."—Harper's Magazine.

"Somewhere in the United States" a youthful teacher was unable to get a stolid and bashful pupil of the infant class to answer questions or in any way to show interest in his surroundings. She appealed to the principal, who was sure he could break the ice. He had a plan that could not fail, and he proceeded to execute it. Dropping into the room unannounced, he evoked great enthusiasm by asking the children to tell him all about their pets. Each one enlarged upon the merits and beauties of his cat, dog, parrot or other favorite animal. All but Willie. He remained mute and uninterested. Finally the principal appealed directly to him. Hadn't he some pet? Tell us all about it. Willie suddenly awoke. His eyes brightened and he burst into eloquence. "We've got a damn good gun, and it shoots like the devil!" And then little Willie was permitted to relapse into silence, while the principal gently faded away.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### THE FLAG OF FREEDOM.

O flag of freedom! 'Neath thy folds  
A nation great its sway still holds!  
We greet thy Stars and Stripes today—  
Thy Stars that shine with undimmed ray  
In mighty constellation bright;  
Thy Stripes of crimson and of white  
That guard thy starry fields of blue  
And bind our hearts to thee anew!

Old flag, you tell of storm and strife,  
Of Freedom won, of peaceful life  
That ever broadened 'neath thy sway,  
As o'er a continent your way  
You held in march of Destiny  
O'er lands that stretch from sea to sea!  
And then the seas themselves you spanned  
And Freedom brought to Orient land!

Today we greet you, Flag of Right,  
For now beneath your folds unite.  
Once more, with purpose true and stern,  
Heroic hearts that glow and burn!  
While gathering hosts, armed for the fray,  
Gladly follow where you lead the way;  
For still you float in Freedom's van,  
The symbol of the hopes of man!

Across the sea a challenge came  
With roar of guns and flash of flame!  
'Twixt Might and Right the line was drawn  
And Freedom's last great fight was on!  
America that challenge heard;  
Her answer all the world has stirred!  
See! Streaming on the winds of France  
Her flag and Allied flags advance!  
Nor will those Allied flags be furled  
Till Freedom triumphs through the world.  
H. T. Suddrith in "New York World."

### FREEDOM.

By Eleanor Gregsten Thompson.

Freedom claims our loyal aid:  
Men and women, young and old,  
Let us give, all undismayed,  
Time or labor, strength or gold.  
Whilst our men across the ocean  
Bravely struggle for the right,  
We at home must bear our portion  
In the call to freedom's fight.

Freedom's ours; it is God's will;  
Let us spread it where we can;  
Through our souls this thought instill:  
Freedom is the life of man.  
Stars and Stripes proclaim it o'er us,  
Heritage from Pilgrim band;  
Yes, their work stands out before us—  
Freedom's spirit rules our land.

Freedom needs the aid of voices,  
On its trackless path today;  
And each follower rejoices,  
Chanting hymns along the way.  
Freedom's path is sometimes dark,  
But with song we'll make it light,  
Singing blithely as the lark—  
Filled with love and thrilled with might.

Freedom is a gift divine,  
Shedding luster bright and fair;  
It is yours and it is mine,  
Beautiful beyond compare.  
Then, as mothers, sweethearts, wives,  
Prove the power of willing hands;  
War demands unselfish loves—  
Giving all when love demands.

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# Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber..... President  
J. J. Matheson..... Business Representative  
A. A. Greenbaum..... Recording Secretary  
Clarence H. King..... Financial Secretary-Treasurer  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.  
A. S. Less..... Sergeant-at-Arms  
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.  
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray..... Secretary  
J. J. Atkins..... Business Representative  
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, February 26, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

New members: Loring Reynolds, saxophone; Frank Rago, cornet.

Transfers deposited: G. Much, No. 325, San Diego, saxophone; Harry T. Bishop, No. 325, San Diego, drums.

Courtesy extended No. 15 for Elwood Munro, cello.

Full members from transfer: Theo. H. Reiss, Marie Colletti, Sam Warnik, Wilson J. Bering.

Transfers withdrawn: Joe Partipilo.

Expelled: Guido Tuzi.

Dues, first quarter, to March 31, 1918, \$2.25, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer. By check or person. New cards are ready. Members are requested to pay their dues now and not wait till last day.

## SPECIAL UNION MEETING

The time for the special meeting of the union to be held on Thursday, March 7th, has been set for 12 o'clock noon. This meeting is called for the purpose of considering the symphony situation for next season and all members whether they play in the symphony orchestra or not should make it their business to attend.

## Accommodation Substitutes Again.

Despite the fact that these columns have from time to time carried the information that the price for accommodation substitutes does not run over one hour, members seem to have overlooked this section of the price list. That there may be no further errors or misunderstanding, the entire clause of the price list applicable to accommodation substitutes is given herewith: (Sec. 34B) Accommodation substitutes engaged for fractional part of any engagement whatsoever (day or night) must be paid \$1.00 for the first half hour or fraction thereof; over one-half hour and not over one hour, \$2.00; over one hour the rates for substitutes as per price list shall prevail.

## IMPORTANT

Members knowing anything of the past history of Guido Tuzi will please communicate with the secretary.

## Members on Road to Recovery.

It will be welcome news to the membership to learn that A. S. Less, sergeant-at-arms, and Francis Spiller, veteran bass player of the union, are recovering from the murderous attack of Guido Tuzi, expelled member of the organization. Latest reports from the St. Francis Hospital are that both Less and Spiller are doing nicely, and if no complications arise, are on the road to recovery. The third victim of Tuzi's attack, Herbert Schulz, was not badly hurt and he went to his home immediately after having the wound dressed at the Central Emergency Hospital. That no one is dead is not the fault of Tuzi, as information at hand shows that he came to the headquarters with the intentions of killing. There is no question but that the

organization will see that he is prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. A. A. G.

The following article from the pen of our talented member, Oscar Geoffrion, is a splendid exposition of the "jazz" music from the standpoint of the "jazzist." It undoubtedly creates a great deal of discussion and should excite keen interest in the subject. I believe that all who read will agree that it is a real live article:

## A Voice from the Other Side.

Every now and then there appears in these columns an article which disparages that much-discussed, much-maligned, much-misunderstood development of our business, the "Jazz."

Believing as I do that the majority of these hostile opinions arise through ignorance, my duty to do a little missionary work becomes at once manifest. A true exposition of jazz music will serve to throw a light over the subject.

When Rossini scored his "Barber of Seville" for two trombones instead of one, as had been the custom theretofore, the musical purists of his time held up their hands in horror and labeled him with such epithets as charlatan, poseur and ignoramus. Yet his was for the time nothing more or less than a "Jazz" innovation. Today his music is "legitimate." When the violin was first introduced into the choir-lofts of the Catholic cathedrals of Italy it was decried as an instrument of harsh, discordant, shrieking tone and utterly at variance with the musical instruments of the day. But it had a power hitherto unknown. But it remained for a long time little more than a "Jazz" instrument. Now, with very little change since the days of Bertalotti (Gasparo di Salo) and Duifelpreggar it has become the king of all instruments. I fear me that those who deprecated the violin in the early times were discontented viol-dagamba and viol-d'amour players who could or would not adapt themselves to the new development in the profession. Perhaps there is a bond of sympathy between them and our latter-day critics.

Smetana is a very fine "legitimate" composer as we all know, perhaps even greater than his countryman Dvorak, but the greater portion of his music is nothing more or less than the immortalization of Bohemian "Jazz" music. Let me hazard a definition of "Jazz." It is an unusual accentuation of the rhythm by a disordering of the logical sequence of a composition without changing its general form. It is by no means modern in its conception. Italian gruppetti, Scandinavian recurrences, Hungarian turns, Russian syncopation, Ethiopian syncopation, Arabian rhythm, American syncopation; these all constitute Jazz within the limits of my impromptu definition.

Assuming that the self-constituted critics of "Jazz" are in good faith when they recite how terrible and revolting a sound is that emanating from a "Jazz" orchestra I can only reply that they have not yet heard "Jazz" by a first-class organization; for a good "Jazz" combination will create the illusion quite as readily as any other combination. Not speaking for myself alone, but for eminent musicians whose place in our profession leaves no possible

## THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 67 MEMBERS

A. ANDERSON, JR.	ALFRED MOSCONI
H. F. ANDERSON	W. E. MILES
F. P. ANTHER	JOE F. MARONEY
C. E. ARRIOLA	J. P. MCCARTHY
EARL BARKER	M. L. MERKI
W. A. BECKER	E. MUSSO
D. H. BROOKS	RALPH MURRAY
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CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. PAYSON
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RALPH ELIASER	W. PERSON
VERNON FERRY	C. RATTI
MAX FIRESTONE	H. V. RENO
FRANK FRAGALE	A. F. RIESE
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E. GULDE	VINCENT SCHIPILLITTI
R. HEROLD	JOHN SCHIPILLITTI
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BYRON C. INDIG	JEROME A. SIMON
A. G. IANNUZZIELLO	GEORGE W. SOUTHALL
CLARENCE JOHANSEN	L. E. SPADINA
WENTEL KOCH	F. H. STEELE
W. H. LEE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
C. A. LENZEN	JOS. WEISS
J. LEVINGSTONE	H. A. WILLIAMS
A. MANCINI	GEORGE B. WILD
ELMER MILBRATH	S. T. WOOLEY

doubt as to their right to voice an opinion (such musicians as Friml, Herbert, Kreisler and others) I will asseverate that I would rather listen to a soft throbbing fox-trot than sit through one of those Hasheesh nightmares of Borodin or one of Jacobi's tone-poems. Is such a sentiment desecration? I fear me for the latter numbers are among the holies; they are programmed by our symphony orchestra, the cream of the West!

What is it that gives a Viennese waltz its verve, its essence, its life? Viennese waltzes are legitimate, are they not? They come from the old country, yes, they are good music. Is it not that insistent heart-quickenning (but wholly unacademic) rhythm? Yet this rhythm is not written in the part; it is an innovation of the emotional player. Yes, sir, a "Jazz" innovation, if you please. Es steht nicht so in der Schule. It is the "Jazz" that translates emotion from the colorless notes and transports the hearer into another plane.

How wretched is the hollow sound of a saxophone they (the critics) proclaim; and the meaningless plankety plank of the banjo! "But a hollow sound and a meaningless plankety plank are always nerve-racking whether on a saxophone or banjo, or whether on a cello or a \$30,000 organ.

On the other hand a saxophone, well played, does not sound hollow; it is rich and round and full and individual. Massenet knew that when he scored his L'Arlesienne suite. I defy anyone to substitute to advantage any other instrument for the saxophone in this number. It is very "legitimate" there. But in the dance room across the hall from the concert chamber the same sound becomes "wretched and hollow."

And a well-played banjo is an inspiration; it is far from meaningless. It makes the rich red blood tingle; good spirits and the sound of a banjo in the hands of an artist go hand in hand.



Perhaps the critics of "Jazz" have neither, and thus unhappily cannot appreciate what they cannot understand.

At any rate although this article has proven nothing except perhaps that music is a matter of taste and that such matters are not debatable, I thank the beneficent Artificer of All Music that I have soul enough to enjoy the crystallized expressions of emotion whether I hear it on a Gasparo di Salo or on a Jewsharp and that I am broad enough and big enough to admit art in others whether I encounter it inside or outside classic walls.

#### From Our Boys in the Army and Navy.

We have just received a letter from M. L. Merki who is stationed at Camp Johnson, Florida. Merki is stationed in the Quartermaster Department, Printing Company and expects to sail over there shortly—he says Florida reminds him of California.

Eugene J. Musso, who is in the band of the U. S. S. Oregon, writes that he is having a gay time sailing over the Pacific, having visited all the Mexican ports, he sends kind regards to all the boys.

Percy A. Brown writes from the 363rd Infantry, Camp Lewis, that he is instructing the regimental drum corps, he states that he likes the life fine.

Sergt. W. A. Becker, Hg. Co. 362 Infantry, better known as Billy Becker the Jazz violinist, writes from Camp Lewis that he enjoys the experience, but would not care for it for a life time, he writes that the 362d Infantry Band desires some first class clarinet players. He expects to go over there shortly.

The following resolution was introduced at the last union meeting and has been referred to the Legislative Committee for consideration. It will be up for final action at the next regular union meeting of the union, which will be held on Thursday, March 14th, at 1 p. m. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance at this meeting, as not only this resolution, but other matters of great interest to the membership are to be considered.

Whereas, There exists in the Oakland Branch of Local No. 6, a condition entirely wrong, detrimental in principle, and a lack of moral integrity, which is an injustice to a large number of members living in the jurisdiction of said Oakland Branch, to-wit:

That the Oakland Branch is without authorized power, as all matters and methods of legislation, etc., being strictly vested with power through its authorized and duly appointed business agent at the dictation and authority that emanate only from the main office, 68 Haight street, by its president and board of directors.

That the office of secretary of the Oakland Branch is purely an honorary position, carrying with it no power or authorization. Nothing appears in the constitution and by-laws of Local No. 6 mentioning said position, or defining its duties and power. That said position has been paid a salary of \$25 per month unnecessarily; and,

Whereas, the business agent duly appointed for the jurisdiction of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley is the only authorized person to adjudicate differences and who is responsible to this union for any and all transactions performed by him in the interest of Local No. 6.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, As the sense of this meeting that the salary of Branch Secretary be abolished, and that said Branch Secretary shall not in any manner represent this Union at any time.

That the regular appointed Business Agent for Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, shall be the only duly authorized person to represent Local No. 6 in that jurisdiction. He shall give all in-

formation on matters of whatever nature appertaining to this Union, and shall be under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Further Resolved, That the Business Agent shall be the only duly authorized person to conduct the Office of the Jurisdiction of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, and shall have certain regular office hours, prescribed by the General Board of Directors of Local No. 6.

Further Resolved, That the said appointed Business Agent shall not permit any person to remain in said office or answer any telephone after business hours, or permit any person to have a key to said premises other than the Regular President and Secretary of this Union Local No. 6.

That said Business Agent shall receive a salary in the sum of \$75.00 per month.

Signed,

ALEX. DIJEAU.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Aschenbrenner, Paul, El Forrest Apts., 825 Bush St., Franklin 2084.

Becker, W. A., Hg. Co., 362 Inf. Camp Lewis, Wash.

Briggs, Bartlett, 293 Golden Gate Ave., Park 4426.

Cardoza, J., 418-45th St., Oakland, Piedmont 879.

Clegg, Chas. S., Piedmont 7008.

Eckhardt, George, Hotel Touraine, Oakland.

Ellis, Russell G., Ritz Hotel.

Evans, A. H., 665 29th St., Oakland, Oakland 9504.

Frizell, Ed J., Hotel Adams, Oakland, Oakland 1389.

Gossett, Earl, Arlington Hotel, 480 Ellis St., Franklin 3800.

Johnson, E. Arnold, Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Kelley, F. C., Acanthus Apts., West 9465.

Levy, Gus, Hotel Eugene, Sutter 4300, also Kearny 68.

Price, Harry F., 316½ Kay St., Sacramento, Cal.

Reed, Arthur H., Ritz Hotel.

Russell, E. P., Bryar Hotel, 344 Ellis St., Franklin 2718.

Sadowsky, Sam, Fuller Apts., Cornwall and 6th Ave., Pacific 4538.

Saywell, Wm., 62 Walter St.

Schmitt, Chas. E., 1492 Larkin St.

Siering, Henry, 880 Bush St.

Storch, Arthur E., Franklin 5508.

Weigel, E. E., 814 Florida St., Vallejo, Cal.

Whiteman, Paul S., Colorado Apts., Apt. 100.

#### New Members.

Frank Rago, 68 Haight St.

G. Much, 68 Haight St.

Elwood Munro, 130 Eddy St.

Loring Reynolds, Appleton Hotel.

#### Oakland Branch Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch of Local No. 6 will take place in the Blake Building, headquarters, Thursday, March 7th, at 1:30 p. m.

J. H. CRAY, Secretary.

#### Members Will Please Take Notice.

Fill out all the columns on engagement cards particularly the one that states on what date an engagement is taken, as it assists the Business Agent to check up engagements.

#### Notes.

We have just learned of the death of the wife of Chas. A. Herman, who passed away after considerable illness and operations.

#### Payson's Coast Artillery Band.

A few places are open in the above band, and it would be well for members contemplating joining the army to interview Mr. Payson at Presidio, San Francisco.

#### DEATHS.

The following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported during the past week: Thomas Dunnigan of the marble cutters, Robert L. Duncan of the machinists, Frederick C. Richter of the sheet metal workers, James Cunningham of the varnishers and polishers, Frederick Hasler and John Callan of the marine firemen, August Kober of the cement workers, George McCollough of the stationary firemen, Abraham Sophey of the boxmakers, Theodore Wicks of the carpenters, Joseph Paleckie of the automobile painters, William Lawson of the marine cooks, James Murray of the riggers and stevedores, Walter Rutherford of the machinists, and Ivan Hall of the steam fitters.

Don't be ashamed of your union button, or your union card. All that you have is in all probability due to the influence of the labor movement of this country. Had there never been a labor movement the darkness of economic servitude might have been as gloomy as that of China.



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## LABEL SECTION.

## Minutes of Regular Meeting Held February 20th.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m. by President Fitzgerald, with all officers present except M. E. Kirby, J. Grace and T. J. Mahoney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Press Assistants' Union No. 33 for Richard Jones; seated.

**Communications**—From the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting our co-operation so that trade unionists in the service of our country can obtain union-made tobacco through a fund being created by the Tobacco Workers' International Union. Motion made and seconded that the Section notify all unions not to subscribe to any fund but this one and to send all donations through the Section. Amendment, that the Section indorse the Patriotic Union Label Tobacco Fund of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and appeal to all unions of San Francisco to contribute their bit; amendment carried. From the Union Label Trades Department, asking this Section to keep them informed as to its label activity. Secretary instructed to give Secretary Manning a brief resume of the Section's work for the past year and to send copies of the literature issued; filed. From the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, giving information as to price and quality of union-made paper. Motion made and carried that secretary ascertain prices on all paper products on a jobbing basis; filed. Quarterly report of trustees read and accepted; filed.

**Reports of Unions**—Bill Posters No. 44, inquiring where they could buy a union label grip. Label agent instructed to get the information for them. Office Employees, organizing some of the printing shops. Waiters report a good increase of membership. Bakery Wagon Drivers report that Torino Bakery, which is unfair to them, has lost considerable trade; but still request all trade unionists not to patronize this bakery.

**Label Agent**—Reported having seen the People's Bread Co. relative to having them place the union label on their bread; to see them again. Visited Forman & Clarke, relative to increasing their stock of union label clothing, but thought the manager not favorable; also visited S. N. Wood; had a fair supply. Carroll & Tilton have big shipment coming of high-grade union made clothing. Sam Berger to also stock up on label clothing. Sent circular letter on the Clerks' card and button, and the March letter was ready for the Culinary Workers and Bartenders.

**Ball and Agitation Committee**—Brother Buehrer reported progress on the report as some of the Unions had not sent in their returns on the tickets sent them, but reports the showing was favorable and would net quite a sum. Motion made and carried that the receipts of the Ball be placed in the Label Agent Fund.

**Installation**—Brother Torrence was installed as the Trustee for the short term.

**New Business**—On statement by Label Agent Buehrer Brother Barling moved that the Label Agent be employed three days per week to begin the 1st of March, seconded and carried. Label Agent and Secretary instructed to see that the Ball and Entertainment held February 9th be given due publicity.

**Receipts**—Dues \$34.00, Label Agent Ass't \$70.58.

**Bills**—E. G. Buehrer, Incidentals \$6.00, W. G. Desepte, stamps \$1.00, B. A. Brundage, placing quarter cards \$9.00. Outdoor Advertiser, placing one sheet stretchers, \$7.50.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m. to meet Wednesday, March 6th, 1918.

"Demand the Label, Card and Button."

Faternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE,

Secretary.

## APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

The following appeal has been sent to Governor Stephens by the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco in behalf of W. J. O'Bryan, a union boiler-maker, now serving a life sentence in San Quentin penitentiary for alleged murder, committed during a strike in the South:

"February 23, 1918.

"Hon. William D. Stephens, Governor of California, State Capitol, Sacramento, Cal.

"Dear Sir: The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and Vicinity, an organization of 30,000 men, is interested in the welfare of William J. O'Bryan and his mother. We are therefore writing to you, as the Governor of our State, to solicit your aid in their behalf.

"William J. O'Bryan is now serving a sentence in San Quentin prison for an offense committed in San Luis Obispo in 1910 during a bitter labor controversy.

"We do not wish to enter into the question of guilt or innocence of Mr. O'Bryan at this time, nor do we wish to condone crime under any circumstances or time, but we do know that good men are tempted and led to do wrong during the heat of a labor war, and we know that all due consideration is not always given to circumstances during the trials of such cases and men are sometimes dealt with too severely.

"We feel that this man has been punished enough for any crime he may have committed, and we believe he can be of more use to society if he can be released to go to his mother, who needs his support in her declining years.

"His aged mother, who has not many years to live, is at present compelled to work hard in a can factory in the city of Baltimore for a wage that is barely sufficient to exist on. She needs the assistance of her son and we believe he can do more good in working to support his mother than being kept in prison by the great State of California.

"While you were serving your state as Representative in Congress from the Tenth District, you showed a sympathy for labor, and a knowledge of the conditions of the man who works whenever questions concerning labor came up in the House of Representatives at Washington. We, therefore, feel that you are in a position to appreciate our efforts in behalf of one of our number.

"Believing in your sincerity and belief in humane endeavor, we appeal to you to use your good office with the State Board of Pardons to secure for William J. O'Bryan a parole or commutation of sentence so that he may join his mother and support her and provide for her some measure of the love and comfort in her declining years that is due every good mother.

"Hoping you will be able to do something for this man and his mother on behalf of organized labor, and wishing you every success for your future, we remain, very respectfully,

"Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and Vicinity.

Frank C. Miller, Secretary.

## WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS SALE.

Treasury receipts from the sale of war-savings stamps have passed the \$50,000,000 mark, and they are now running at the rate of \$11,000,000 a week.

Millions of war savers, organizing into war savings societies in every county in the United States, in Honolulu, in Alaska, the West Indies, and in Buenos Aires and other South American cities, are converting their small savings into 25-cent and \$5 government securities and pouring funds into the treasury war chest at the rate of \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 a day.

These government "baby bonds" are backed by the credit of Uncle Sam and are as safe an investment as any other security issued by that reliable old gentleman.

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GERTRUDE HOFFMANN'S REVUE  
40—PEOPLE—40

LEO BEERS, Vaudeville's Distinctive Entertainer; KELLY & GALVIN, The Actor and the Italian; HARRY GILFOIL as "The Gay Old Sport"; DONALD KERR & EFFIE WESTON in Smart Songs and Nifty Dances; ALFRED LATELL, the Renowned Animal Actor, in "Le Chien Rigolo" with Elsie Vokes; CECIL LEAN & CLEO MAYFIELD in "Songs of the Moment."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.  
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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YEAR

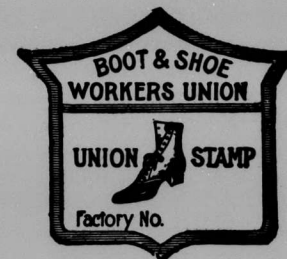
SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

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### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

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Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



**ORPHEUM.**

The Orpheum announces for next week one of the greatest and most novel shows ever presented in vaudeville. Gertrude Hoffmann and her company of forty will appear in Gertrude Hoffmann's Revue, which is a marvelous and beautiful singing and dancing production with magnificent scenery, original spectacular effects and gorgeous costumes. It surpasses in every particular all her previous efforts, being the most pretentious vaudeville offering of this season and is described as Hoffmannesque in the extreme. Abounding in pretty girls, dazzling costumes and colorful scenes, it is heralded as a quick succession of eight superfine acts. Paolo Azaroni is Miss Hoffmann's principal support and in addition she has Kira's Royal Singalese Troupe. Among other things Miss Hoffmann will demonstrate her impressions of Ruth St. Denis and Princess Rajah, two of the leading interpretative dancers before the public. She also portrays other stage favorites. Clothed in a bewitching costume of spangled Stars and Stripes she impersonates Liberty in "The Song of the Nations" an inspiring patriotic number in which attractive girls personify the various countries. By way of versatility Miss Hoffmann will introduce a drum solo. The finale is a bathing scene a la Annette Kellerman in which the entire company take part. Max Hoffmann will conduct the orchestra. Leo Beers described as vaudeville's distinctive entertainer will introduce in his nonchalant manner his crisp stories and odd songs and also exhibit his skill at the piano. Phil Kelly and Joe Galvin will appear respectively as the actor and the Italian. It is difficult to imagine a more fruitful situation than a conversation between the conventional supercilious type of actor and the equally conventional type of Italian emigrant. Kelly and Galvin have outlined two characters in this situation as the foundation on which to erect exceedingly bright and humorous dialogue. Donald Kerr and Effie Weston will contribute smart songs and a quartette of dancers which includes an acrobatic whirlwind dance. Alfred Latell leads a dog's life on the stage. He appears with Elsie Vokes in a skit called "Le Chien Rigolo" (The Dog Rigolo) in which he plays the title role. Latell is famous all over the world as the greatest impersonator of animals. In his day he has been everything from a ferocious lion to a purring kitten and in "The Wizard of Oz" he was the cowardly lion. The little skit is a comic romp of a young girl and her pet dog. The only holdovers in this wonderful bill will be Harry Gilfoil as "The Gay Old Sport" and Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield in "Songs of the Moment."

**PATTERN MAKERS ENLIST.**

Late reports from the Pattern Makers' Union are to the effect that thirteen members of that organization have joined the colors.

H. L. Hughes, Special Agent for the Department of Labor, addressed the last meeting of that Union.

Nomination of officers will be made the first meeting of the Union in March and the election will be held on March 22nd.

**HUGHES ADDRESSES BLACKSMITHS.**

H. L. Hughes, Special Agent for the Department of Labor, addressed the last meeting of the Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union. Hughes has two sons fighting in France and two more sons about to leave for the front. Hughes is a member of the Typographical Union.

At the meeting of the Blacksmiths' Union there were eight candidates initiated. There is a big demand for skilled blacksmiths in the shipbuilding plants.

Patronize "Labor Clarion" advertisers.

**NEW MISSION THEATRE.**

Norma Talmadge, in a story of emotions, suspense and pathos, "The Secret of the Storm Country," will hold the screen at the New Mission theatre for the last time Saturday night. The usual abundant program of supplementary films includes the Hearst-Pathe News, a comedy, and educational scenic.

"Shirley Kaye," an interesting present-day story of high finance and smart society, will be Clara Kimball Young's starring vehicle at the New Mission for three days beginning Sunday. Miss Young, in the name role, is cast as a young society queen who swings a big railroad deal overthrowing a powerful group of Western financiers. The "big stick" employed by Shirley Kaye is her influence as a society leader. This she wields with tremendous effect to threaten the wives of her business opponents.



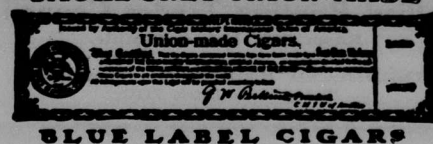
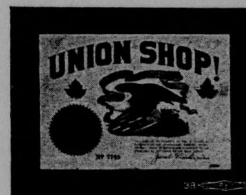
Three particularly strong types are portrayed by Corliss Giles, the blunt, woman-hating railroad manager; George Fawcett, as the brusque, Western financier; and George Backus, as the infirm aristocratic president of the Union Central Railroad. Other film features will be included in this bill.

Constance Talmadge, whose gifts as a screen star promise to equal those of her sister, Norma, will be seen at the New Mission theatre, Wednesday and Thursday, March 6th and 7th in "Scandal," a film adaptation of the novel by Cosmo Hamilton. The young star is particularly attractive on the screen and many beautiful views of her are recorded in this picture, thanks to excellent photography. Miss Talmadge takes the part of a high-spirited, capricious society girl who startles a conventional community by her impetuous marital adventures.

For Friday and Saturday, March 8th and 9th, the New Mission has engaged the screen version of Mark Twain's immortal story, "Tom Sawyer," visualizing the famous adventures of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Tom Sawyer."

**PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.**

Patriotic meetings are being held daily during the noon hour in local shipbuilding plants and other shops where large numbers of men are employed. These meetings are being addressed by H. L. Hughes, Special Agent for the Department of Labor, M. J. McGuire, Business Agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6; J. J. McTiernan, Treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, and Timothy A. Reardon, member of the Board of Public Works. At every meeting the speakers tell of the great need for ships and urge the workers to render the best service of which they are capable. The speakers are enthusiastically received and the results of the meeting are satisfactory, in fact, so much so that employers are loud in their praises of the Union leaders responsible for the meetings.

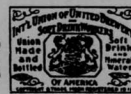
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### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(72)	**Bonnington, Frank J.....	22	Crossley Bldg.
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	**Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(104)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press.....	25	Fremont
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. C.....	3390	Eighteenth
(28)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	363	Clay
(206)	**Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.....	1733	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(52)	Turner & Dahnken.....	942	Market
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	26	Mint Ave.
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan Bindery Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
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### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The....	509-515	Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission

### MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	880	Mission
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### NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(121)	*California Democrat.....	Cor. Annie and	Jessie
(123)	*Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and	Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion.....	16th and	Capp
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(39)	*Mission Enterprise.....	3358	Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30	Sharon

### PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
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### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
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### TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
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### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259	Minna
(201)	Bingley, Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.....	311	Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.....	140	Second
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## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre, 1741 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

Sunday's meeting of the union brought out a good attendance, the nominations of candidates for I. T. U. offices being the incentive of not a few to again renew acquaintance with the monthly meeting of the organization. The candidates receiving the highest votes were: For president, Edward W. Morcock; vice-president, W. W. Barrett; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Merritt; board of auditors, Philip Johnson; delegates to American Federation of Labor, F. J. Bonnington, Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, T. W. McCullough; trustees Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols, Michael Powell, W. E. Ames; delegate Canadian Labor Congress, Samuel Hadden; agent Union Printers' Home, Joe M. Johnson.

The Job Scale Advisory Committee brought in a recommendation to the effect that the president of the union immediately arrange for conferences with all parties having contracts with the union, aside from the Newspaper Publishers' Association, for the purpose of securing a war bonus for all members in the commercial branch of \$1.00 per day. The recommendation was adopted by a unanimous vote, and negotiations will be under way as soon as arrangements can be made.

An application for membership was received from Leonard L. Murch. Walter S. Seward, an enlisted apprentice, was transferred to the active list. Jean S. Pouydesseau was elected to full membership and Miss Avelina B. Ayer and David Stapleton were initiated.

Samuel Less died at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Friday, February 22, 1918. Pneumonia was the cause of death. The remains will be brought to this city for burial at the Presidio. Services will be held at Suhr's undertaking parlors on Mission street, near Twenty-fifth, but the time has not been fixed at this writing. Less was a member of Company C, Twenty-ninth Engineers, having enlisted on November 6, 1917. He learned his trade in this city in the office of Francis-Valentine Company, joining the union a little more than three years ago. His death is the first to be reported among the fifty-two members of the union who have joined the colors. His mother, Mrs. Annie L. Less, a sister and two brothers, survive. The family home is at 621 Mission road, Daly City.

Word was received Monday of this week from the secretary of Visalia Typographical Union that J. A. ("Amos") Johnson died at the home of one of his relatives near Visalia on Friday, February 22, 1918. No particulars are at hand. Johnson was for many years employed on the old "Morning Call." He held membership in No. 21 at time of death.

Fred A. Cantrell of Denver, Col., who has been employed on the "Post" of that city for more than twenty-six years, is a visitor in San Francisco. His son is chief electrician on an American naval vessel now in dry dock here.

L. Nordhausen, a member of the Apprentice Committee and employed at the Isaac Upham Company chapel, took advantage of the large attendance at last Sunday's meeting of the union to announce his candidacy for delegates to the sixty-fourth convention of the I. T. U., to be held at Scranton, Pa., next August. Harry Johnston of the "Call-Post" confirmed the rumor of his candidacy. The entrants to date also

WM. C. FIDGE JOHN J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

### FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Reasonable Rates to our Union Members and their Friends  
PHONE MISSION 141 915 VALENCIA ST. NEAR 20TH  
MEMBER OF S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers No. 134—Victor Jallen, secretary, 2803 Geary.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet first and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; other Mondays in evening at 1065 Market.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple, James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Mechanics' Hall.  
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission. J. Dorfman, Secretary.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federal of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 742 Pacific Building.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary; 1114 Mission.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Housecarpenters and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Jitney Bus Operators No. 399—R. H. Buck, Business Agent, 56 Stuart.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1256 Market.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Letter Carriers—Meet first Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesech Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammern—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stage Employees—68 Haight.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
Tanners (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Travellers' Goods and Novelty Workers—Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 61 Haight.  
Upholsterers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, secretary; 1437 Polk.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—312-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

include the name of C. B. Crawford of the "Chronicle."

A newsy letter from "Bud" Brown at Camp Lewis says, in part: "I never felt better in my life. Have been transferred to the Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, Machine Gun Company (suicide club), the finest in the regiment, and am well satisfied. Had a letter from Eebergall. Have seen Captain Hauser, formerly of the 'Chronicle' chapel several times. Captain Tom Holloway is also here, instructing men at the rookie camp. Met Joe Delaney from southern California. He is in the Three Hundred and Sixty-fourth Infantry."

A letter from Jerome W. Myers, who has been at the Union Printers' Home for several months, says that he was about to leave the institution, being greatly improved in health. He will not return to San Francisco at present, but will try and locate in Chicago.

## REJECT "EIGHT-HOUR" DAY.

The American Federation of Labor is aiding the National Federation of Federal Employees in its fight against Congressman Borland's alleged "eight-hour" day." Government employees now work a minimum of seven and one-half hours, with half an hour lunch time included. This irritates Congressman Borland, whose home is in Kansas City, Mo. The lawmaker can see nothing more important in these war times than to increase hours. He talks of "union hours," but his amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill makes no reference to overtime or extra pay, which are features of union conditions. He talks of government employees being in a "favored class," because they have a 30-days' leave every year, but he fails to state that this leave is optional with department officials.

The objectionable amendment was put in the house agricultural appropriation bill when few members were in attendance and the bill is now in the hands of the senate agricultural committee. This fight is most important, for if a precedent can be created it will be applied to all other departments. Trade unionists are urged to write their senators to vote against the Borland "eight-hour" amendment.

The purchasing power of the union-earned dollar rightly applied, would ameliorate many of the unjust conditions which at present exist.

Do  
you want to  
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your

# Business?

If you do, put the UNION  
LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION-STAMPED SHOES FOR MEN

The Shoe with A NATION-WIDE  
REPUTATION for Style, Quality,  
Service and Comfort.

Vici Kid Button Shoes, Black Cloth  
Tops. Gun Metal Lace and Button Shoes.  
Patent Colt Button and Lace Shoes. Made  
with either Narrowing or Raised Round-  
ing Toes, Welted Soles.



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Saturday  
Nights

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.  
The Greatest Shoe House in the West  
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GREEN  
TRADING  
STAMPS

#### MAKING INVESTIGATION.

Professor Ira T. Cross, who has repeatedly demonstrated his friendship for organized labor, has been requested by the authorities at Washington to make a searching investigation of the claim made by the workers of San Francisco and vicinity that the present rate of wages is not sufficient to meet the increase in the cost of living.

Quite recently the United States Department of Labor reported that the cost of living had increased 79 per cent within the past two years. The greatest increase in wages during that time in San Francisco was awarded the men of the iron trades, who have received a total increase of 41 per cent. This increase was awarded by the United States Wage Adjustment Board over the protest of employers, who were only willing to grant a 10 per cent increase in wages.

At the same time, Professor Cross is making an investigation of the charges made by enemies of organized labor that the organized workers employed on Government work are laying down on the job and retarding production, thereby hampering the successful prosecution of the war.

Professor Cross' investigation is said to include the series of maliciously slanderous articles from the pen of a German, which have been running for some months in a local magazine, said to be subsidized by the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

#### JANITORS ISSUE FAIR LIST.

Janitors' Protective Union No. 10,367 has issued a list of seventeen halls where union janitors are employed, and is asking that unions giving entertainments or balls patronize halls fair to the Janitors' Union.

The union also announces that only one bank and two retail stores in San Francisco are employing union janitors.

Plans are under way to organize women janitors, now rapidly supplanting men in the downtown office buildings. These women are paid a much lower wage for the same work that the men formerly did. The women are anxious to be organized, as the average woman janitor is receiving but \$45 per month for her work.

#### THE LABEL SECTION.

The ball given by the Label Section in the Labor Temple Auditorium, Saturday, February 9th, proved to be a grand success both socially and financially. At this time the Label Section desires to express its sincere thanks to Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher for his generous assistance in helping us to secure entertainment; to Miss Eileen Brundage, Miss Myrtle Stevens; to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Sheerin for the splendid entertainment furnished the guests on that evening. Also to the committee of arrangements in charge of the ball: Messrs. Peter Fitzgerald, W. G. Desepse, George Kidwell, J. Grace, Emil Rasmussen, I. P. Beban, P. C. Hanson, Geo. J. Plato, Roe Baker, J. P. Sorenson, E. G. Buehrer, T. J. Mahoney, A. L. McDonald, Raymond Moran, J. C. Owens, Peter Barling, Frank Lawson, and B. A. Brundage, who so unselfishly gave their time to make this ball a success. Also to the various local unions for the generous financial support given.

#### HONORS FOR MCGUIRE.

Michael J. McGuire, business agent of Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has been recommended by J. J. Tynan, general manager of the Union Iron Works, for appointment as a United States Commissioner of Conciliation.

In his telegram to the Washington authorities, Mr. Tynan said that he knew of no one so well qualified to fill the position of Commissioner of Conciliation as McGuire.

McGuire's name has been placed on the list of those available for the office and will doubtless receive the appointment at an early date.

McGuire is in receipt of letters from numerous prominent employers of San Francisco congratulating him upon the patriotic service he is rendering to the Government in urging the workers to do their very best work in the construction of war vessels.

#### CAVERLY AGAIN ABOUT.

Richard Caverly, who about a month ago was struck by an automobile on Market street and severely injured, is again moving about and attending to his business though not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the accident.

#### MAILERS NOMINATE CANDIDATES.

Mailers' Union No. 18 at its last meeting endorsed candidates for office in the International Typographical Union, the election to be held in May. The result of the nomination balloting was as follows: President, Edward W. Morcock, 12 votes; Marsden G. Scott, 11 votes; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett, 10 votes; Fred J. Terry, 13 votes; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays, 10 votes; W. E. Merritt, 13 votes; board of auditors, Fred Barker, 10, Philip Johnson, 11; delegates to A. F. of L. convention, Frank J. Bonnington, 16, John H. Ferguson, 11, Joseph E. Goodkey, 1, Max S. Hayes, 10, Charles P. Howard, 11, T. W. McCullough, 8, Frank Morrison, 15, James W. Mullen (who is not a candidate), 1, T. C. Parsons, 8, William Young, 6; trustees Union Printers' Home, Walter E. Ames, 14, William E. Armstrong, 12, Malcolm A. Knock, 9, William Mounce, 9, George P. Nichols, 10, William E. O'Leary, 13, Michael Powell, 10, H. Rudnick, 1; delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Samuel Harden, 17; Agent Union Printers' Home, Joe M. Johnston, 17.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, made nominations for officers of the Mailers' Trade District Union as follows: President, Robert T. Allen of Boston, Mass.; Vice-President, John G. Gallagher, Toronto, Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, James P. McNichols, Chicago, Ill.

Five dollars was donated for relief work to the Halifax Typographical Union.

#### A WONDER WORKER.

Edward A. Brown, member of the Machinists' Union and inspector for the State Housing and Immigration Commission of California, has come to be known as a wonder worker or miracle man among his associates working for the Commission. Brown's latest stunt was installing a shower bath on a farm at a total cost of seventy-nine cents, in order to prove to the ranch owner that a shower bath for his employees was not an expensive luxury. Of course, Brown used a lot of second-hand gas pipe, old tin cans, etc., but he produced a genuine shower bath at an actual expense of seventy-nine cents.

#### MAILERS' RAISE WAGES.

Portland, Ore. Mailers' Union has secured an agreement with newspapers in that city raising wages 50 cents a day. Hours of labor will be seven and one-half for night work and eight for day work. The mailers are also assured better sanitary conditions.

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